Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Dompiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM MOVEMENT.

From the Franklin Repository.

That it is necessary to say anything concerning the history of this movement before constitutional reform has become a fixed fact, may seem unusual to some nader whose observation these lines may fall; but to those who have been closely watching all that has been said and written concerning it in the public journals, it will not seem strange or out of place. In all human probability a Constitutional Convention is as sure to come as seed time and harvest, and since it is assured, and so heartily encouraged by the people throughout the whole State, in a word, since it is popular with the masses and they demand it, the number clausing the credit of originating and initiating the movement is as great as the grand army of patriots who first nominated General Grant for the Presidency; and, as a rule, they are just about as much entitled to the honor.

The Constitutional Reform movement began in January, 1867, immediately after the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate, and the first article which called attention to the subject appeared in the Franklin Repository of the 23d of that month. It came from the hands of Col. A. K. McClure, then the able editor of this journal. In justice to Mr. McClure, as well as for the information of the public, we republish the article as it appeared then. Since the movement began until now, when it is the engrossing political topic of the State, Colonel McClure has not censed to agitate the subject, and by his great ability as a writer and experience in the political affairs of the State, has done more to insure its success than any other man in the State: -

LEGISLATIVE REFORM-IT MUST BE FUNDAMENTAL. The people can no longer close their eyes to the fact that the hideons cancer of legislative corrup-tion has spread us loatsome pollution over the entire body politic in Pennsylvania; and indifference must henceforth be criminal. For years venality has been treuching itself in the citadel of delegated power, stending growing and widening its raminoa-tions, until its monstrous sweep has drawn a Legislature into its secthing whirlpool, upon the very threshold of its official labors, and bartered the choicest gift and the most responsible trust the

loval people have to confer.

Nor in this crowning wrong alone do the appliances and fulls of legislative degradation appear.

Around it, is is, through all its channels of power, and all its tributaries, the monster sits enthroned supreme. So clamorous were its shameless votaries for plunder, that the important committees of the popular branch, which control vital and profitable interests, had to be divided and sub-divided, and even their the number almost doubled to swell the chances for ill-gotten profits; and the subordinates of the two branches have been increased to glut insatiate appeates until they number within one-fourth of the whole Legislature. Sons, fathers, and other relations of legislators crowd around it in idia-ness, and profligacy and venality rule while the pao-"Reform the Legislature by the election of upright men," respond all who, with the affectation of in-tegrity, wish corruption to maiotain its sway. We answer it cannot be done. It has been tried, time and again, and it has signally failed. We have seen, and served in teform Legislatures, and the only perceptible difference was the increased license to debanchery assumed by the reformers because of their supposed standing at home. It is idle to attempt reform by any such process. But few who have the stern integrity for such an effort will ugdertake the thankless task, and susple reformers, who are demoralized by the very hope of contact with peculation, are ever ready to proclaim their own virtues to the people, and bet ay them by a

There is one simple, practical, effectual remedy; and if the people move in earnest they can enforce and if the people move in earnest they can enforce it. The reform must be radical—it must be fundamental. A Constitutional Convention, and that only, can reach the terrible disease, and it is attainable at any time the Legislature shall submit the question of a Convention to popular decision. It should be demanded by petition, by delegations, by mass meetings, by the manly utterances of an unsharkled ures, but the eventual restrictions. shackled press, until even the corruptionists them-selves shall bow to the thunder of their masters. Let them demand a Convention to incorporate in their organic law provisions substantially as fol-

1. That the Senate shall consist of one hundred members, to be chosen by single districts.

2. That the House of Representatives shall consist of four hundred members, each to be elected in a single district.

3. That all legislation relating to corporation in-terest shall be by general laws, and that no special charter or corporate privileges whatever shall be granted but by the courts.

4. That there shall be no special appropriation of money from the treasury to claims except upon a

indicial finding. 5. That the members of the Legislature shall be paid five dollars par day for the period of sixty days; and be prohibited from appropriating to themselves any additional sums for protracted sessions, or for

extra or adjourned sessions beyond sixty days in 6. That no subordinate officers shall be appointed

in either branch, or receive any compensation for services, unless a bill shall have been passed by oth branches creating the office and defining its 7. That no bill shall pass either branch without receiving a majority of the whole vote on a call of

the yeas and mays.

"It would be most expensive reform," answer the quibblers who, unwilling to meet the issue squarely, wish to delay the day of the effectual reckning of the control of the people. We answer that it would be vastly economical. The whole cost of a Legislature consisting of five hundred members and the necessary offias much as our present Legislature coss with but one hundred and thirty-three members, and there would be the incalculable advantage of the arrest of would be the incarculable advantage of the arrest of the profligate appropriation of money for any and avery purpose that will pay the lobby; and in ad-dition to the advantages of saving the public treasure, it would secure honest legislators for two

reasons:
1. It would place the Legislature beyond the com-1. It would place the Legislature beyond the control of the lobbyists because of its; numbers; and would arrest the "naking" through of bills in a slim house and without a record of each man's vote. In a few of the New England States each town (corresponding to our townships) sends a member of the Legislature. Thus the popular branch of the Massachusetts Legislature numbers several hundred, although the State has not half our population, nor a tithe of our commercial, mineral, or agricultural inserests to foster or care for. In such Legislatures corruption is unknown. The body is Legislatures correction is unknown. The body is too large for the lebby to control, and it does not biot the history of that State as it does in our mighty commonwealth, still mighty in spite of the vampyres who fatten upon her in the name of guardians.

2. It would bring the representative into immediate relations with, and direct responsibility to, his constituents. If Franklin county elected four re-presentatives instead of half of two each district would be composed of several townships, and the prople would have personal knowledge of the man they elect, and he could not err in ascernant later wishes upon any question. He could not plead, as do faithless men now, that some interests in a remote part of bis district demanded his betrayal of other interests, and thus cloak his shame. There would be direct and positive responsibility from each member to his people, and they could not be decolved, nor would they excuse a disregard of their wishes. It would call to our Legislature a different class of aren. Intelligent farmers and pusiness men could afford to

telligent farmers and ousiness men could afford to go as there would be only general legislation to enact, and the sessions could rarely exceed thirty to forty days, instead of from three to four months, as now, devoted to passing half a score of general laws and a thousand of a private character.

—Unless the people of Pennsylvaria adopt this remedy they must continue to be at the mercy of corruptionists. No matter what party is in power, the same diagraceful history is written. It cannot be done by proposing constitutional amendments in the Legislature. That would require two years even if it were possible to effect the reform through that channel. But will the votaties of plunder write their own just history and open their own tombs? They may profess reform, but it will come with all the reservations, most plausibly covered, that the lobby desires.

Let the people demand a convention The Legisla-ture can authorize a vote in Jaco next, adjourn to ture can authorize a vote in Jacon next, adjourn to meet after the returns are officially received, and provide for chousing delegates to the conventon at the regular election in October next. No matter which of the two great perties should carry the convention, substantial, reform would come, for no man would venture to run on any ticket in opposition to it. Admostshed by the people, as they would be in the overwhelming success of the most carriest reform members, the end of sha neless debauchery in our places of power would be triumphantly attshed.

phantly attained.
—Will the press speak? It is the onter sentinel of popular liberty and safety, and cannot be slient but by complicity with crime. Will the people speak? It is their cause; it involves their interests, their honor, their boasted fabric of free government, and they can be indifferent only to become pitiable structure. suicides!

THE DISCORDS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. T. Herald. In a recent conversation in the White House with Senator Wilson, as it appears, General Grant, in reference to the late elections, said that, although disappointed with some States, he thought that these elections, upon the whole, had resulted satisfactorily to the Republicans; that he did not think there was anything in them to cause alarm for the future; that the people could not be successfully drawn aside from the maintenance of the great principles of the Republican party; that what the people want, in his opinion, is the payment of the public debt, the reduction of expenditures, the reduction of taxes and an economical administration of the Government. Furthermore, it is the opinion of the President that "the party that refuses to be drawn away by side issues and that pursues the policy here indicated will elect its candidate in 1872.

These views of General Grant (for we have no doubt they are his views) are entitled to the respectful consideration which herein we propose to give them. His platform—the payment of the debt, the reduction of expenditures, the reduction of taxes, and economical administration-is good and sound. It has, too, so far served the Republican party in this year's elections as to secure for them a good working majority in the popular branch of the next Congress, which, with the Senate overwhelmingly on the same side, settles the two houses to the next Presidential election. So far the coast is clear; but when General Grant says that the people cannot be successfully drawn aside from the maintenance of the great principles of the Republican party he evidently means something more than the principles of economy, retrenchment, and reform. He doubtless means the great princi ples applied in the reconstruction of the late Rebel States and embodied in the newamendments to the National Constitution, including the abolition of slavery, the establishment of equal civil and political rights to all men, as citizens, of all races and colors, and the power given to Congress to enforce these great principles "by appropriate legislation" over every foot of land and water within the jurisdiction of the United States. These are the great principles, we suppose, to which General Grant refers as insuring the continued ascendancy of the Republican party. He is right, too, in this opinion, if it is certain that the Democratic party intends to continue the fight against the Republican measures of Southern reconstruction so nearly completed and reduced to practice by General Grant himself since his call to the head of the Government.

The overwhelming success of the General in the Presidential contest of 1868 was largely due to the suicidal resolution adopted by the Democratic Tammany Seymour Convention on the motion of Wade Hampton, fresh from the Rebel army, declaring the reconstruction measures of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void." This cutthroat resolution, with Frank Blair's supporting letter, in its very announcement defeated Sevmous and enabled the Republicans not to walk but to canter over the course. We have had no Democratic stupidity of this sort, however, since the proclamation of the fifteenth amendment. In Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky they still fight "the d-d nigger;" but even in those States they fight him as a "fixed fact" at the polls. Upon this supreme test, then, the Democratic party accepts the situation in the Constitution as it is, with the civil and political equality of all men as citizens-white men, yellow men, red men, niggers and all.

Thus the great principles suggested by General Grant are among the dead issues of the past. The Democrats fought them step by step "to the last ditch;" but in the last ditch they have given up the battle, and the "almighty nigger" is all right. The Republican party, therefore, have only the President's platform of economy, retrenchment of expenses, reduction of taxes, and payment of the debt to stand upon; and these movable planks in some cases have been placed so wide spart that many of the weak brethren are falling through between them. For instance, here we have the Tribune, a Republican organ, which insists that payment of the debt means a protective tariff; and here we have the Evening Post, another Republican organ, which is ready to fight till it rains cats and dogs, and ready, still, to fight in the rain, for the dogma that the reduction of taxes means free trade. At Chicago they have also a Tribune, hitherto a rampant radical Republican, which is so hot in the cause that it proposes a new party on the platform of free trade; and all through the great Northwest, where their products are wheat, corn, pork, and beef, they would, perhaps, agree to a tax upon the "bloated bondholders" of the East if they could thereby get free trade in iron and woollen goods. The President, it appears, is glad that in coming out for a new party, after supporting John Wentworth, an outsider, for Congress, the Chicago Tribune is sailing under its true colors as an enemy to the Republican party. We suspect, next, that General Cox's free-trade notions are at the bottom of his retirement from the Cabinet, because, as it appears, the Pennsylvania protectionists, headed by Souator Cameron, made a dead set on Cox to get him out. Again, while the Evening Post is doing battle for Cox and against the President on the McGarrahan claim, we suspect that free trade is really the secret of the Post's admiration of Cox, and of its detestation of McGarrahan, and of its hostility to the President's sensible course upon this

McGarrahan claim. We cite these cases of Republican discords as affording each an explanation of some of these late Democratic victories. In this State again the results show that in the late election Senator Fenton's influence in "the rural districts" was not given to Woodford, and all because the gentle and genial Thomas Murphy was made collector of this port. Fenton, in fact, over Murphy had a crow to pick with the President; and so during our recent canvass, as a hint to his followers, he went out to California; and came back well pleased, no doubt, to find Hoffman reelected. Some pork of a poor quality will shrink this way in the boiling. Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz in Missouri, although read out of the party as bolters by the President himself, have, with the aid of the Democrats (including a free trade plank) carried Missouri by thirty thou- Bucht.

send majority; and is this a small matter? Next look at Tennessee, where last year a Republican bolter carried over the State-hat, coat, boots, and breeches-to the Demogracy. This year the Democrats have it so overwhelmingly that they count it fixed for 1872. By Republican dissensions, too, North Carolina has been turned over to the Democrats; and here and there in different States Republican bushwhackers have swamped quite a number of the regular party caudidates for Congress.

These Republican discords and fouds, and splits and defeats, are easily explained. The "great principles" which have held the party so compactly together during the last ten years (this year excepted) are all settled, and, having nothing else to fight over, the ambitions leaders and greedy spoilsmen of the party are fighting the administration and each other over such issues as free trade an I the spoils. And we can tell General Grant that these are bad symptoms in his party; that the old Democratic party began to go to pieces just in this fashion, even before it had run negro slavery into the ground as "a divine institution." But is not General Grant, with his new platferm of economy, retrenchment and so forth, doing very well Yes; but there is nothing in it to fight about, and so the restless spirits of the party are going off upon side issues. So it is that Governor Hoffman, in the eyes of his friends, begins to look already like the next Presi dent, and walks the earth with the confident air of the Crown Prince of Prussia, And why not, when he, or any other man, under the broad, expansive ensign of Tammany Hall, has such a fair prospect before him?

Lastly, General Grant must de something in his annual message to Congress in December to wake up, inspire, and harmonize his party, or before the end of the approaching short session he may find it a labor of Hercules to get its clashing leaders, cliques, and factions again together. For this some new idea is wanted. The negro question is used Even women's rights, as a living issue, will be better for 1872 than the dead issue of negroes' rights.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN B. GOUGH, Under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.,

MONDAY EVENING, November 21.

Subject-"LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF LONDON LIFE Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25c. extra.

AT CONCERT HALL,

Tickets at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. 11 16 wfsm 4t

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTI-nence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7 x

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS-OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Scheoleraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noop, at the Odloc of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty themsend delices (\$130 Meet). dred and twenty thousand dollars (\$120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per

annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benedit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct 13, 1870.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU ANO IMPROVED ROSS WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no

change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure, It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious proper-

OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILABELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1870.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, on account of the dividends, to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the star inst. to those persons in whose names after the 21st inst., to those persons in whose names the stock s'ands at the close of the transfer books. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 21st inst. W. L. GILROY, 11 12 12trp

BELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

Treasurer.

A drunkard having fallen down stairs, he repelled all offers to pick him up with:—'Now, you jes lemme 'lone, Wan no slobberia' round me. I allos come down stair that way." There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs, but if you want good coal, well screened and picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOCK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him. 993m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHT AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, 7 2 s6m

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItutions, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Ex-tract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feet-ings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 Tw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !- AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most deligatful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

3 1 taths?

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGFH.—
Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Soulet es. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,

Second Stary No. 728 CHESNUT Street. Philada. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvants for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MankKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

To a 6m

FED" TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice

t. Warratted free from injurious ingredients. It Freserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleauses and Purifies Artificial Teeta!

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Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HERRBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penneylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COM-PANY, to be located at Philadelphib, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE.

5 30 W No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN AP NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the Incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars with the right to hereast the same to an arms. lars, with the right to increase the same to one nun-dred thousand dollars. 7 2 sem

MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 460 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States for Western States.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST. formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT

BUCBU. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-

entified THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars. JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN. N. J. 10 27 1m SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RE-stored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. [10 1 7w

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared semi-annual dividend of FIVE PERCENT, on the

Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Houng Men and Boys, which has been re-moved from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest

A Preparatory Department is connected with the A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,

JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,

Principals,

H. ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for
boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of

teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. DGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

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A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces

of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifica tions, as never before seen, will be exhibited.

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NEW SCALE GRAND SQUARE PIANOS

Great Reductions. Fixed Prices.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
Nos, 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.
21 1m4p W. H. DUTTON.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS,

both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking

hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour

Estimates furnished on application either person-

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JRWELRY,
S. B. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
SEI Second door, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

Attention is invited to the celebrated PATENT GRAND UPRIGHT

PHILADELPHIA

Special attention is called to their new

J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St.

WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

Only place in Philadelphia for sale of

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

BETTER CUT, BETTER MADE,

BETTER TRIMMED, BETTER EVERY WAY,

Overcoatings,

Velveteens,

Corduroys.

Fancy Coatings,

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

9 16 3mrp

READY-MADE

CLOTHING.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PER LICEBULDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PRILADELPHIA, NOV. 8, 1870.

Freposals will be received at the Office of President of the Commission, No. 139 S. SEVEN Street, until November 30, 1870, for items one, and three, and until December 31, 1870, for balance of the schedule for the following materiand labor:— Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of

and labor :-

and labor:

1. For carefully removing the iron rallings; stone base from the four inclosures at Broad a Market streets, and depositing the same in or upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as Commissioners may seket.

2. for removing the trees and clearing the grounds as For the immeer and labor for the erection of board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gate inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, lineal foot, complete.

4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, for dations, etc., per cubic yard.

5. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.

6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.

7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered

PROPOSALS.

7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered Broad and Market street during the year 1971. 8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, spec

9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, spec ing the kind.

10. For rolled fron beams (several sizes), lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves right to reject any or all of the proposals. Further information can be obtained by apply to the President of the Board, or to the Archit John McArthur, Jr., at als office, No. 205 S. SIX

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, Presiden CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY
OFFICE-NO. 104 S. FUFFE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the of the Chief Commissioner of Highways unto clock M., on MONDAY, 21st instant, for the struction of a Sewer on the line of Locust str from the west curb line of Tenth street to the se in Fifth street, with a clear tostic clameter of the feet, with such man-holes as may be directed by Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding be that the Sewers herein advertised are to completed on or before the Sist day of Decemens. And the contractor shall take bills premisely the proportion of small take bills premisely. against the property fronting on said sewer to amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each if foot of front on each side of the street as so me cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to

paid by the city; and the contractor will be quired to keep the street and sewer in Igood of for three years after the sewer is finished. When the street is occupied by a City Passe Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed also Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed als side of said track in such manner as not to obst or interfere with the safe passage of the cars there and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the tractor by the company using said track, as spec in Act of Assembly approved May S, 1868.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a tilicate that a bond has been filed in the Department as directed by ordinance of May 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a tract within five days after the work is awar he will be deemed as declining, and will be liable on his bond for the difference between his and the next lowest bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department Surveys, which will be strictly achieved to. The Department of Highways reserves the

to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and pof opening the said proposais. No allowance wit made for rock excavation, except by specific proposals. MAHLON H. DICKINSON Chief Commissioner of Highway 11 18 8t

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDER
SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Prope
for building an extension to a Public school-nour
the Tenth ward," will be received by the
dersigned at the office, S. E. corner of SI,
and ADELPHI streets, until TUESDAY, Nov
ber 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an ex
sion to a Public School-house, situate on R.
street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward.
Said extersen to be built in accordance with Said exterson to be built in accordance with plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School B ings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Pe Education. No bids will be considered unless accompanie

a certificate from the City Solicitor that the p sions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, been complied with. The contract will be awa only to known master builders. By order of the Committee on Property. H. W. HALLIWELL,

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, SEA PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Bing a Public School-house in the Tenth Wawill be received by the undersigned, at the offic E corner of SIXTH and ADLLPHI Streets, TUESDAY, November 29, 1870, at 12 O'clock for building a Public School-house on a lot of gr situate on the south side of Cherry, west of street, in the Tenth ward. Said school-house built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Superintendent of School Buildings, to be see the office of the Board of Public Education. brated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men s, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear. No bids will be considered unless accompat

a certificate from the City Solicitor that the p sions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known er builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL
Secreta

SPECIAL NOTIC TO CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY THANSPORTION.

TION.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF TEXA (TEXAS and Louisiana),
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Oct. 21, 1876
The advertisement from this office, dated At Texas, September 15, 1870, inviting "Proposal Army Transportation in Texas," is modified so require the transportation from the 1st day of ary, 1871, to the 36th of June, 1871.

The clause requiring the transportation to be nished exclusively by Horse and Muic Teams" voked.

Noked.

A copy of this notice, in addition to the advancent dated September 15, 1870, must be attach

By order of the Department Commander.

JAMES A. EKIN
Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., Chief Qui
master, Department of Texas.

FOR SALE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE
TO LET.—The large, substantial finding
the east side of Eighth street, north of a
street. Lot 90 feet from by about 100 feet
Has outlet on Noble street. A desirable loo
Terms casy.

FOX & BURKART
11 16 St.*
No. 221 S. FIFTH Str TO RENT.

TO RENT-THE STORE NO. 722 CHES

Street. Apply on the premises between 10 a

TO RENT-SECOND, THIRD, AND FO Floors of the commodious stores Nos, It is CHESNUT Street, 4t by 75 feet, Well light front entrance. Apply on the

TO RENT_THE DESIRABLE DWEL NO. 828 N. Sixth street. Apply to SAMUEL T. FO. S. E. Cor. of NINTH and CALLOWHILL

STEAMED OYSTE HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

TRIPE AND OYSTERS, EROILED OYSTERS, FRIED OVS

J. L. LEACH,

OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER, N. B. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Street Rating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the case on.

A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHAN No. 26 NORTH WHARVES NO. ST NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
ALEXANDER G. CATTEEL RELIAN CA